

The Daily Examiner.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1884.

VOL. 14.-NO. 162.

NEW SERIES.

FOR THE DAILY EXAMINER

The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50

Advertising at most moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 5h. 4.5m. p. m.
Full Moon, 10th day, 7h. 31.6m. a. m.
Last quarter 18th day, 11h. 42.2m. a. m.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45.1m. a. m.

DAY OF WEEK.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1 Tuesday	5 45	6 22	9 36	2 4	12 39		
2 Wednesday	42	25	10 37	3	2	43	
3 Thursday	40	27	11 41	4	18	46	
4 Friday	38	27	12 46	5	39	49	
5 Saturday	37	29	1 11	6	57	53	
6 Sunday	35	30	2 56	7	59	53	
7 Monday	32	31	3 59	8	46	59	
8 Tuesday	24	33	5 0	9 27	43	2	
9 Wednesday	29	34	6 2	10	2	5	
10 Thursday	27	35	7 3	10 36	8		
11 Friday	24	36	8 1	11 8	12		
12 Saturday	23	38	9 0	11 41	15		
13 Sunday	22	39	9 56	12 15	18		
14 Monday	20	40	10 50	0 15	21		
15 Tuesday	18	42	11 38	1 27	24		
16 Wednesday	14	43	12 22	2 10	27		
17 Thursday	12	44	0 22	2 57	30		
18 Friday	12	45	1 4	3 9	33		
19 Saturday	11	47	1 40	5 10	36		
20 Sunday	9	48	2 13	6 28	39		
21 Monday	8	50	2 46	7 36	42		
22 Tuesday	5	51	3 17	8 31	46		
23 Wednesday	3	53	3 48	9 19	49		
24 Thursday	2	54	4 22	10 5	52		
25 Friday	0	55	4 59	10 47	55		
26 Saturday	4 59	57	5 47	11 33	58		
27 Sunday	5 58	58	6 29	12 14	1		
28 Monday	6 56	59	7 23	0 16	4		
29 Tuesday	7 54	60	8 25	1 14	7		
30 Wednesday	8 53	61	9 32	2 15	10		

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)

Wholesale and Commission Merchant,

SHIP BROKER,

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice Groceries and Spices

General Agent for P. E. Island of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company of London, England.

Special attention given to Auction Sales of Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.

March 28, 1884.

JAS. E. GRANT,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island for

THOS. CONNOR & SONS,

Rope Manufacturers,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

AND

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHRISTIE B. MACNEILL

Jan. 16, '83.

Piano Tuning.

D. M. REID announces that he is prepared to tune and repair Pianos of all kinds. Broken or defective wires replaced. Pianos tuned by the year. Orders may be left at the store of Miller Bros., Queen Street, or at his own residence, Kent Street.

Feb. 18, 1884.—dy 4 wky 2 pd

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, JANUARY 1, 1884.

INCOME \$13,470,571.65
DISBURSEMENTS 8,567,903.49
TOTAL ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1883. 53,030,581.70
TOTAL LIABILITIES, including valuation at 100 per cent. 43,914,612.44
TOTAL UNDIVIDED SURPLUS. \$ 9,115,969.26

Upon the New York standard of 4 1/2 per cent interest, the surplus is \$12,109,756.79

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general class, is \$6,420,523.79.

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in Tontine Class, is \$5,689,233.00.

From the undivided surplus, contributed by policies in the general class, reversionary dividends will be declared available on settlement of next annual premium, to ordinary participating policies. From the undivided surplus contributed by policies in the Tontine class, the amount applicable to policies maturing within the current year will be duly declared, as their respective annual premiums become due.

NEW ASSURANCE FOR 1883. \$ 81,129,756
TOTAL ASSURANCE. 276,160,588

Increase of Premium Income. \$1,835,178.88
Increase of Surplus. 1,451,932.32
Increase of Assets. 5,904,836.84

The amount of new business transacted during 1883, \$62,250,000, exceeded the largest business ever done by any other Company in one year; the business of 1883 is over \$18,000,000 larger.

THE SOCIETY,

In 1875 wrote \$21,440,213 Insurance.
In 1879 " 26,502,541 "
In 1880 " 35,170,805 "
In 1881 " 46,189,096 "
In 1882 " 62,262,279 "
In 1883 " 81,129,756 "

The Society has written a larger aggregate amount of new assurance during the past twenty years than any other company in the world.

Total amount paid policy-holders since the organization of the Society, \$73,877,693.51.

The amount of Surplus over liabilities (four per cent. valuation) is larger than that of any other life assurance company.

The reasons for the increased patronage received by the Society during the past six years are:

1st. The fact that the percentage and amount of its surplus over its liabilities, according to the State Insurance Reports (four per cent. valuation) are larger than that of any other life insurance company.

2nd. The percentage of dividends earned for policy-holders, according to the same Reports, is now, and has been for the last five years, greater than in any other of these large companies.

3rd. The Society issues a plain and simple contract of insurance, free from burdensome conditions and technicalities. UNCONTINGENTLY AFTER THREE YEARS.

4th. In the event of death, a policy which has become incontestable is paid immediately upon the receipt of the proofs of death.

5th. The Society has no contested claims on its books.

6th. The popularity of the Society's Tontine and semi-Tontine systems of insurance, which provide full insurance in case of death, and give the greatest return for the money paid by the policy-holder if he lives, with more advantageous options to meet an insurer's need at the end of the term, than any other form of policy ever devised.

Persons desiring life insurance will best consult their own interests by communicating with the undersigned or any of their agents.

A. C. EDWARDS & B. A. FIELDING,
Joint General Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

OFFICE—166 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
A. C. EDWARDS, Cashier.

E. PALMER, Jr., Agent,
Exchange Building.

Ch'town, March 18, 1884.—31 law tr

STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of April, 1883, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1883, were reported:—

3,038 new proposals for life assurance were received, the year for \$ 9,754,056 38

2,561 proposals were accepted, assuring 7,289,048 13

The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1882, amounted to 66,936,802 91 (Of which \$7,753,031.15 was reassured with other offices)

The claims by death which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to 2,462,226 59

The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00

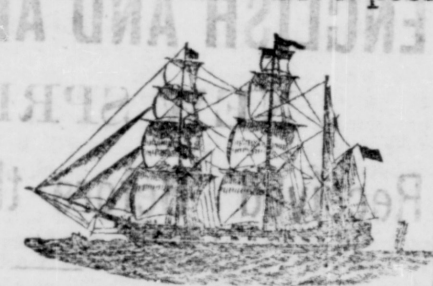
The invested funds at same date amounted to 29,503,416 00

Being an increase during the year of 1,062,648 33

JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.

THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

London and Liverpool.



REGULAR TRADERS

THE CLIPPER BARK

"MOSELLE,"

500 tons Register, classed ten years

At Lloyd's

Alex. McLeod, Commander,

WILL

Sail from Liverpool for

Charlottetown,

ABOUT THE 25th MARCH.

Followed by the well-known fast-sailing barkentine

"ETHEL BLANCHE,"

400 tons Register, classed ten years

At Lloyd's

John Graham, Commander,

(NOW ON THE BERTH)

Sailing about the 1st April.

Also, the clipper Barkentine

"EREMA,"

300 tons Register, classed nine years

At Lloyd's

R. RENDLE Commander,

(NOW ON THE BERTH)

Will sail from London for

Charlottetown

ABOUT THE 1st APRIL.

The above vessels will carry Freight at reduced rates to Pictou, Georgetown, Souris, Summerside and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1884.—cod

COLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

JOSEPH GILBERT'S

STEEPPENS

SOLD BY ALL

STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

SALT! SALT!

FOR SALE ex WAREHOUSE,

5,000 bags Liverpool Salt,

1,200 bags Coarse Fishery Salt.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town Feb. 14, 1884.—tf

SHIP AND HOUSE

BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHEMIN'S

STEAM FACTORY,

Beer's Wharf.

Always on hand, a complete stock of

Ship's Blocks.

Deadeyes,

steering Wheels,

—ALSO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting, Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balusters and every description of Turnings.

Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and Moulding turned out neatly and with despatch.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near McMillan's Cell-Depot.

Albert Duchemin.

Ch'town, Jan. 3, 1884.—why 6i

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Report of Alex. Anderson.

SIR,—I was amused in looking over the Annual Report of the Public Schools for 1883, to read the report of Alex. Anderson on the Prince of Wales College and Normal School. That report is the most extraordinary document I ever read, and clearly shows the intellectual calibre of the worthy Principal. It has one great merit, and one only, and that is its brevity. If anything were needed to puncture the hollow pretensions of that gentleman, and to show his total incapacity to fill with credit the position he occupies, his report would be amply sufficient for that purpose. A writer on a daily newspaper may be excused for committing blunders in his hastily written articles; but we look for something better in the annual report of the principal of the highest educational institution in this Province. Such a report ought to be a model of neatness and finish. It ought to be a paper that every scholar could peruse with satisfaction and delight. It ought to be so pure and scholarly that every pupil in the country should take it for a model. A man whose business it is to examine the qualifications of student-teachers in the art of composition should know enough about himself to be able to write a few paragraphs that would not be the laughing stock of every ten year old boy in the country. But our learned Professor proves by his own act that he is utterly ignorant of the art he pretends to be able to teach.

For inelegant expression, want of precision, awkward construction, ignorance of the common rules of syntax and punctuation, Professor Anderson's report stands without a parallel in the whole range of English literature. It has not one redeeming feature—it is utterly bad in every respect. It betrays a disregard of the genius of our language, a want of consecutive thought, and a profound ignorance of the force and meaning of common words.

The first paragraph of the report is so wretchedly written and meaningless that it is quite below the reach of legitimate criticism. It has to be read in order that its deformity can be seen. The reader will find it on page 39.

The second paragraph begins: "In my report for the year 1881, I expressed my opinion," &c. The tautology here might have been avoided by saying "I expressed the opinion;" but, of course, that would not be attaching sufficient importance to the man who uttered the opinion. Well, what was this opinion? "Agriculture is the only permanent industry, and to interest the rising generation in that pursuit, to provide them with sound scientific knowledge and if possible practical training in it is surely one of the effectual means to secure the development of the (that) great source of wealth which we possess in the soil of this Province." One scarcely knows which to admire most in the above sentence, the grammatical accuracy or the elegance of the construction. "To attain this object," says the Professor, "such a text book as selected as was well adapted for study by the student-teachers." Passing by the tautology in this sentence, I would ask Mr. Anderson why he allowed the "student-teachers" to select the text book for themselves? The book was not "selected" for them; it was by them!

Then follows this stupid sentence: "Last year all the students who were studying (instead of pupils who were studying) for first and second class licenses, were required to attend lectures on the subject, and these lectures were so arranged and prepared that they were, for the most part, directed to elucidate and enforce the matter of the text book, and arouse interest and sympathy in favor of the subject." "Sympathy" is a good word when applied to misfortune or bereavement; but "sympathy" for the subject of agriculture is really a new thing in this part of the world.

Here is another: "The excellence of the papers written on occasions of examination were such," &c. In my school days, a verb used to be made to agree with its nominative; but I suppose, the Principal of the Prince of Wales College is above being governed by the ordinary rules of grammar. It is not strange that the Professor's pupils carry off so many prizes abroad! Then follows this chaste and eloquent sentence: "A large proportion of these students are now teaching in the schools of the country, and therefore (Here Mr. Anderson should have put a comma before and after the word "therefore," with a good text book, an intelligent acquaintance with it, and the practical training they have received as teachers, they ought to be good pioneers in our schools," &c.

Then again: "Much attention is manifestly devoted to arithmetic." Any one else would have written this, "Manifestly much attention, etc." "Now I apprehend," says the report, "that this is in a great measure owing to the rapidity with which the pupils are pushed forward, and the neglect of many teachers to employ means to train the intelligence." Here the Professor should have compass placed after the words "now," "apprehend," "is," and "measure." But his knowledge of punctuation, defective as it is, is really not so glaring as his utter ignorance of the force and meaning of words, "Train the intelligence." He might as well have said "train the judgment—but training the intelligence, is something which is only performed in the Prince of Wales College! Then follows this sentence: "If the pupils were at an early stage trained to compose short exercises on common subjects, if they were encouraged to express the thoughts suggested to them by a lesson they had studied, or an incident which had occurred, and if those exercises were carefully examined and commented upon, habits of thought would be formed, a familiarity with common English constructions would be acquired, and an ease and expression attained," &c.

No doubt of it. And judging from the

above sentence, the sooner the "Professor" sets to work and "trains his intelligence" in accordance with his own suggestions, the better it will be for the rising generation.

"In the COLLEGE," says this learned disciple of George Eliot, "we prescribe, as exercises, paraphrases of passages from the play of Shakespeare or other classic which we are studying, and essays on various subjects, but many of the students manifest great ignorance of these elements of composition which ought to be acquired before they enter college." Well, if they "manifest greater ignorance" than the author of this sentence, the compulsory clause in the Public Schools Act should be rigidly enforced. I was always under the impression that Shakespeare was the author of several plays. And who is that "other classic" which we are studying? "And essays on various subjects." So the Professor "prescribes as exercises" "paraphrases of passages" and "essays on various subjects." Instead of stating that the "elements of composition ought to be acquired before they (the pupils) enter college," would it not have been more grammatical for such a pure linguist as Mr. Anderson to have said "should have been acquired before entering college?"

"As on former occasions," says the "Professor," "I have to report the success at the University of some of those who recently attended THIS COLLEGE." Of course; it would not do to omit this part of the report. The rattle of the empty wagon can be heard further off than the rumble of the loaded one. The Professor's annual reports bear striking proof of this fact.

Charlotte McNeill, the first young lady who has proceeded from the Prince of Wales College to attend the University has justified our estimate of her merits by the very distinguished position she has secured in the examination for the Munro Exhibition." So this young lady "has proceeded" from Prince of Wales College, attended the University, "has justified the Professor's estimate of her merits," and "has secured" a "distinguished position" all at one and the same time!

Last year, it appears that Mr. Fitzgerald offered a prize for competition in agricultural chemistry. This year he does the same thing, and the Professor expresses his gratitude in this way: "Mr. Fitzgerald again offers a similar prize," &c.

Now, Sir, I might have gone much further in my criticism of this brief report—containing, as it does, only eight short paragraphs—but as your space is limited and my time precious, I will leave it. I think I have said enough, however, to convince people that "Professor" Anderson does not understand English grammar; that he is ignorant of the meaning of common words; that his knowledge of composition is beneath contempt; that it would be much more profitable for him to study the writings of Macaulay, Irving and McCarty and devote less of his time to the reading of trashy novels. From the beginning to the end of his report, there is not one sentence written in respectable English, and many a schoolboy has been whipped for more creditable pieces of composition. It lacks ideas, systematic arrangement, the finish of a master, the modesty of a scholar, the dignity of a report. If sent to any newspaper office in the country it would be consigned to the waste basket as unfit for publication. It is the production of a blunderer, the masterpiece of a professional charlatan. It is an insult to the other teachers in the College, and a blot on the educational status of the country. Everyone who reads it, must endorse, to the fullest extent, the remark of the Superintendent of Education, on page 20, of the Report of Public Schools: "The chief difficulty in this connection arises from the fact that we have, no Science Master in our Provincial College and Normal School. It is true that the elements of some of the sciences are taught in that institution, but it requires the enthusiasm and devotion of a specialist to awaken throughout the Province, and from the Normal School as a centre, a sufficient degree of interest in this department of school work.

I am, yours truly,

J. H. FLETCHER.

Ch'town, March 31, 1884.

Criticising a Professor.

SIR,—Professor Anderson in his report to the Superintendent of Education on the Prince of Wales College, complains of what he magniloquently calls "lack of power of independent thought" on the part of candidates seeking admission to the Prince of Wales College and Normal School. The following sentence from the Professor's report, thought it may not be lacking in "power of independent thought," most certainly shows a lamentable lack of something just as necessary in a College Professor, that is a knowledge of the English language:—

"I trust that this valuable benefactor, the first of the kind ever made in this Province, may suggest to others, the propriety of devoting a share of their wealth to advance the noblest of all objects, the moral and intellectual advancement of their fellow-countrymen."

The italics are mine. One of the questions asked candidates for teachers first-class certificates I find is: "What error in